(b) 563 Nos. of 100 mm dia bores have been drilled in Kachahh and Saurashtra region this year. 279 Nos. have been found successful and 253 Nos. are harnessed.

21Nos. 150mm dia bores have been drilled, out of which so far 8 Nos. are found successful and 1 bore is harnessed.

(c) The cost of drilling one bore varies between Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 75,000 depending upon the type of starta involved, the depth and diameter of the bore.

(d) According to the report, the cost of drilling one bore varies from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 in Rajasthan and from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 37,500 in Tamil Nadu. The position in other drought-hit States of Maharashtra etc. is more or less similar. However, a number of variable factors have to be taken into consideration in such a comparison.

Provision of Drinking water to No Source Villages' in Gujarat

2899. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many 'no source villages' are there in Gujarat this year;

(b) what arrangements have been made to provide drinking water to these villages;

(c) how many villages will need road tankers for provision of drinking water;

(d) how many road tankers are presently available and operating, how many more are still required and how soon and from which source Government propose to avail them; and

(e) what is the cost of a road tanker (i) if purchased outright and (ii) per day rental charges without the cost of fuel and driver etc. if hired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY *OF* AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) There are 2897 'nu source villages' in Gujarat as on 1-4-8T as per the information received from the State Government.

(b) These villages have to be provided drinking water facilities through bores, tubewells and regional water supply schemes.

(c) According to the estimate of State Government 3071 villages are required to be supplied with drinking water by road tanker at the peak time.

(d) 265 road tankers are presently available out of which 194 tankers are in operation in 577 villages.

1344 HDPE tanks are presently available out of which 736 are in use for 1061 villages. According to the estimate of State Government 377 tankers and 1382 HDPE tanks are required at peak season. As the road tankers are not available, the State Government proposes to purchase additional 810 HDPE tanks.

(e) The cost of road tanker is approx. Rs. 3.00 lakhs, if purchased outright and per day rental charges without the cost of fuel and driver etc. are on an average Rs. 411, if hired.

Non-availability of essential commodities

2900. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

fa) whether it is a fact that the ration card holders of Delhi are not in a position to get the essential commodities since there are few ration shops in the city and its suburbans;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the short supply of essential commodities to the card holders in Delhi is due to the faulty distribution system ol the Civil Supplies Department; and

(c) whether Government had recently received any complaints about the non supply of essential commodi-1 it s to the consumers and if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Delhi Administration has denied that the ration card holders of Delhi do not get essential commodities. It has stated that PDS items are being distributed to the consumer of Delhi through a network of 3220 fair price shops. Wherever the private sector is not forthcoming to open fair price shops, the same are allotted to Kendriya Bhandar, Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation etc. The Government of India, Directorate of Estates and local bodies, DDA etc. have been requested to provide accommodation for opening of fair price shops in these areas. Through monitoring and inspection by its staff, availability of ration items is being ensured. Complaints of non-availability of essential items, whenever received by the Delhi Administration, are attended to promptly.

Transfer of the banned stocks from EEC by the NDDB

2901. SHRI RAM AWADESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

fa) whather Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Maharashtra and Bombay High Court on the basis of detailed evidence and information from overseas had ordered ,that milk produi'te, both butterfat and milk powder, received from EEC under Operation Flood as gifts should not be used as there was a serious danger to human health;

(b) whether BARC is a recognised agency under the PFA (Prevention of Food Adulteration Act) to lay down standards for radio-activity;

(c) whether Government are aware that NDDB have transferred all such stocks from EEC banned by the autho rities at (a) above to other centres in this country including Delhi fo'r use;

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to protect the present and future generations and take imme diate action against those responsible; and

(e) whether NDDB is beig revamp ed with a full time Chairman as per rules, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) At the stage *of* admission and hearing *of* the petition, the Bombay High Court had issued an ad-interim Order only to a limited extent that the butt?r or its processed products shall not be distributed pending admission of the petition. While rejecting the petition recently the Court had allowed on re-quests by the petitioners that the interim relief granted in this petition shall continue to operate till llth December, 87.

(b) Standards under PFA Rules are laid down by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The BARC is an expert agency in the radiation technology and relatsd subject.

(c,) The stock of butter transferred after the ad-interim order of the Bombay High Court was only for storage in National Dairy Development Board's deep freeze.

2902. *[Transferred to the* 7th *December,* 1987.1